

The composition of inclusions and the S concentration in steel are controlled in a manner such that, among the CaO-containing oxide inclusions present in a Ca-containing steel, an equilibrium S soluble amount (%S inc.) of at least 80% of the oxide inclusion particles having a particle diameter of 2 μm or more are about 0.03 wt% or less, thereby inhibiting rust formation due to the inclusions, thus solving a problem which has long been of concern in Ca-containing steels.

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